NOTE III.

A NEW SPECIES OF THE LONGICORN GENUS ZONOPTERUS

DESCRIBED BY

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It is very closely allied to *Zonopterus magnificus* Bates [1]) from Mount Kina Balu (North Borneo) and strongly resembles that species of which I have a female example from Mr. Oberthür's collection before me. The new species, of which Dr. J. Bosscha captured a female specimen near Sambas (West Borneo), differs however from *magnificus* by the narrower and more orange yellow coloured elytral fascia, which moreover is farther removed from the base of the elytra, by the somewhat otherwise coloured antennae (the three basal joints and the basal half of the 4th joint are black), by the fulvous anterior tarsi, by the more slender posterior legs and, last not least, by the shape of the apex of the last (5th) ventral segment which is deeply notched in the middle in the female of *magnificus*, entire however in the same sex of the new species.

I propose to call the new species, in honour of the captor of the described specimen,

Zonopterus Bosschae.

Length from the front margin of the inter-antennary ridge to the apex of the elytra $33^1/_2$ mm., breadth at the

1) Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1889, p. 391.

shoulders 10 mm. — Black, with the apical half of the 4th antennal joint as well as the succeeding joints pale orange yellow, a similarly coloured band across the middle of the elytra [1]), and the three basal joints of the anterior tarsi fulvous with a black point in the middle of the first and second one; moreover the lateral margins of the three basal joints of the intermediate tarsi are dark brown. The black portions show metallic green or blue tinges, with the exception of the legs and the dark joints of the antennae. The face and vertex of the head, the pronotum, the scutellum, and the elytra (except the yellow band) covered with a black velvety pubescence by which the sculpture is hidden, whereas a fulvous pubescence occurs on the fore-tibiae, except along their outer margin; the coxae, and the metasternum and 1st—4th abdominal segment posteriorly, with a silvery pile.

The clypeus (except the brown coloured front margin which is smooth) is opaque in consequence of a very dense sculpturing which is fine in the middle, coarse on the sides; a faint groove runs along the middle as a continuation of the deep channel which divides the inter-antennary ridge; moreover the clypeus is separated from the inter-antennary ridge by a slightly curved groove. The base of the mandibles and the cheeks are irregularly sculptured, whereas a few wrinkles are present behind the eyes. The scape of the antennae is strongly but rather distantly punctured; the 3rd joint is slender and as long as if not slightly longer than the 4th and 5th taken together.

The sides of the prothorax are rounded, glossy and impunctate.

The elytra are gradually narrowing towards the apices and show each three faint longitudinal costae.

The under surface of the head shows irregularly confluent transverse wrinkles. The prosternum is coriaceous, its

1) The distance from the base of the elytra to the front margin of the band is equal to the broadness of the latter.

intercoxal part rounded and of a fulvous colour. The metasternum is provided along the middle with an impressed line. The femora are strongly punctured, the posterior ones, which are very slender, more closely so. The apical ventral and dorsal segments of the abdomen are of the same shape, viz. subtruncate with broadly rounded angles, and show, besides a fine but distinct punctuation, a fine longitudinal keel which is evanescent towards the base.

Hab. Borneo occ.: Sambas (Dr. J. Bosscha). — A single female specimen in the Leyden Museum.

Leyden Museum, December 1893.